

the third multiplier performs a fixed multiplication by a factor of 2; and

the fourth and fifth multipliers multiply the applied data values by the values of normalized secondary interpolating instants  $d$  and  $d/2$ , respectively, the normalized secondary interpolating instant  $d$  being formed by normalizing a secondary interpolating instant  $t^*_{in}$  to the secondary sampling rate  $T^*$ , with  $d = t^*_{in} / T^*$ , and the secondary interpolating instant  $t^*_{in}$  being referred to the closest secondary sample value  $[(ss, sp^*)]$ .

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6. (Amended) The filter combination according to claim 1, wherein a gang switch controlled by the normalized interpolating instant  $dp$  and having at least a first switch position  $[(p1)]$  and a second switch position  $[(p2)]$  is interposed between the outputs of the discrete-time filter  $[(1)]$  and the inputs of the continuous-time interpolation filter  $[(2)]$ .

7. (Amended) The filter combination according to claim 6, wherein the first switch position  $[(p1)]$ , the first, second, and third outputs of the discrete-time filter  $[(1)]$  are connected, respectively, to the first, second, and third inputs of the continuous-time interpolation filter  $[(2)]$ , and wherein the second switch position  $[(p2)]$ , the second, third, and fourth outputs of the discrete-time filter  $[(1)]$  are connected, respectively, to the